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who, because they had a little Latin and less Greek, called themselves poets and the peers of Homer and Virgil. Nowhere in history has a great renown so little to show for itself as in the case of the Italian humanists, who once more illustrate the truth that literature has nothing in common with the university ideal of the savant. Monnier probes through the crust of pedantry that settled with the humanists upon Italian life to the living sources of national vigor, and in such admirable chapters as "L'esprit populaire dans le Latin" and the poetic, religious, and artistic sentiment of the people (Vol. II) makes it plain whence came those rare and varied products of the Renaissance which have become permanent contributions to the human spirit. Still it would be misleading to suppose that these results are presented in the spirit of a polemical self-consciousness. The author preserves a scholarly attitude throughout, presents his material in its proper order, together with his criticism upon it, and leaves you the freedom to take it or leave it with a manner which is the essence of urbanity.

The work closes with the most complete bibliography of the quattrocentist authors which has ever been published.

FERDINAND SCHWILL.

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DIE MOSAIKKARTE VON MADABA UND IHR VERHÄLTNIS ZU DEN ÄLTESTEN KARTEN UND BESCHREIBUNGEN DES HEILIGEN LANDES. VON ADOLF SCHULTEN. Mit drei Kartenbildern und einer Figurentafel. (= "Abhandlungen der Königl. Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen," Philologisch-historische Klasse, N. F., Bd. IV, No. 2.) Berlin: Weidmann, 1900. Pp. 121. M. 10.

AS THE oldest map in existence the mosaic map of Palestine and adjoining districts discovered by Pater Kleophas at Madeba, east of the Dead Sea, in 1896, is an object of very great interest; and this is enhanced by the associations and geographical problems of the land it represents. A small library of books and articles is gathering about the mosaic, and among these the present work of Schulten is the most considerable. The facsimile reproduction published in Paris in 1897, with notes by Germer-Durand, is the basis of Schulten's work. He dates it, probably with good reason, much later than did its discoverers, putting it in the time of Justinian. A comparison of it with the *Onomasticon* of Eusebius proves its dependence upon that work, while

comparison with the map in the London manuscript of Jerome and other ancient maps involving the Holy Land yields no evidence of direct connection between them and the mosaic; and the mediæval itineraries seem equally independent of it. These conclusions are not startling, and one shares M. Clermont-Ganneau's wish that Schulten had devoted his labors to topographical identifications. But he has produced a work of great erudition, and has gathered into it a great deal of material which will be useful to further workers upon this fascinating subject.

Without undertaking a critical verification of all the readings of the author, a few inaccuracies may be noted: ΓΑΡΙΖΙΜ (p. 7) should be ΓΑΡΙΖΙΝ, as a comparison of the Paris facsimile shows. ΓΙΔΙΘΡΑ (pp. 17, 93) should be ΓΙΔΙΡΘΑ. Πλοῖ]ΟΙC (p. 20) should be Πλ]ΟΙΟΙC. ΛΙΜ[νη ἡ (p. 23) should be ΛΙΜΝΗ[ἡ. For Φυλισταίων (p. 25) the map clearly has ΦΥΛΙCΤΙΑΙΩΝ, and for Χανααίων ΧΑΝΑΝΑΙΟΙΝ in the same connection. ΓΙΔΙΡΘΑ is hardly recognizable in Schulten's Γίθιθρα (p. 34), and the misreadings of ΦΥΛΙCΤΙΑΙΩΝ and ΧΑΝΑΝΑΙΟΙΝ are repeated on the opposite page (p. 35). Other more serious inadvertences have been pointed out in a recent *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund (July, 1901), by M. Clermont-Ganneau, in a paper advancing the ingenious view that the map was placed at Madeba because of its proximity to the mount of Moses's vision, and is thus meant to represent the Promised Land as he beheld it. 1 Macc. 6:22 is evidently a misprint for 6:32 (p. 21). One observes with surprise Schulten's disregard of the writing ἰ for ι, frequent in the mosaic. The entire absence of indices is an almost incredible defect in such a work, and the author must expect to pay the penalty in the comparative neglect bound to attend his labors. One wishes that the Paris facsimiles might have been included in this volume. They, or better ones, would have added greatly to its value, for they are now practically inaccessible to most students, and yet they are absolutely necessary for any independent study of the mosaic.

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LE INVASIONI BARBARICHE IN ITALIA. DI PASQUALE VILLARI.
Milano: Hoepli, 1901. Pp. xiii + 480. L. 6.50.

THE period from Constantine to Charles the Great is one of great interest and at the same time of great difficulty for the historian. The unsettled and changing condition of society and the consequent